



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 16, 1928
IMPORTANT COMPENSATION CASE
WILL INJUNCTION STOP FARMERS?
THE EXCESSIVE MODESTY OF LABOR
BARBERS' UNION ATTACKED
MUST BE FAIR DIVISION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Camp Emporium Opens

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show ... an exhilarating freshness
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See these newest devices for add-
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albia Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tiemey, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Secretary Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1928

No. 7

IMPORTANT COMPENSATION CASE

The California Supreme Court on March 2, 1928, by a unanimous decision in the case of Bartlett Hayward Company and Ocean Accident & Guaranty Company, petitioners, v. Industrial Accident Commission and John George Slate, respondents, upheld the right of the Commission to reopen any case determined by it within 245 weeks from the date of the injury. This settles a mooted question as to the continuing power of the Commission to alter, change, review or rescind any previous decision or award made by it, after the time prescribed for a rehearing has elapsed.

The decision is quite lengthy and covers a great many points which cannot be enumerated in this brief analysis of the case, but the more important arguments and objections dealt with are sufficiently clear to be stated in this review of the decision.

The facts were as follows: Slate, a boilermaker's helper, 37 years of age, suffered an injury while employed by the Hayward Company, causing the loss of his right eye. He filed application for compensation on June 1, 1923, the only issue being the disability rating. At the hearing it appeared that the applicant in 1914 had lost the sight of his left eye, and after the second accident he had become totally blind. The Commission found the second injury to have occasioned a 25 per cent permanent disability and awarded him \$20.83 a week for 100 weeks, amounting to \$2083. No petition for a rehearing was filed. On December 16, 1926, a Supreme Court decision in the case of Liptak v. Industrial Accident Commission, 72 Cal. Dec. 579, was rendered, which held that after the loss of one eye the loss of the second eye constitutes a 100 per cent permanent liability. Slate, on March 4, 1927, filed a petition with the Commission, praying that it amend its findings and award to conform to the Liptak decision and allow a rating of 100 per cent permanent disability. The Commission entertained the petition, granted a hearing, and on May 14, 1927, made its order, reciting that "good cause" appeared therefore and amended its former findings and award to the end that Slate should receive compensation on the new basis. The employing company and the insurance company sought a rehearing, which the Commission denied, whereupon they appealed to the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the Commission had acted without and in excess of its jurisdiction, claiming that the previous findings and award in the case, made on July 2, 1923, had finally adjudicated the rights of the parties; that no new or further disability had arisen since that date, which would authorize the Commission to increase its previous award. All these objections were rejected and the award affirmed.

The Supreme Court recites that under Section 20 (d) of the Compensation Act of 1917, the Commission has "continuing jurisdiction over all its orders and decisions and awards . . . and may at any time upon notice, and after opportunity to be heard is given to the parties in interest, rescind, alter or amend (any such) . . . upon good cause appearing therefor, such power including the right to review . . . any compensation awarded . . . upon the grounds that the disability of the person in whose favor the award was made has either recurred, increased, diminished or terminated." A proviso is added that this continuing

jurisdiction extends for 245 weeks from the date of the injury.

The phraseology commencing with "such power including the right to review," etc., is held not to have the effect of limiting the power of the Commission exclusively to that specifically defined in that clause, but on the contrary operates as an extension definitely of the power of the Commission to that specifically mentioned.

In that connection the Supreme Court contrasts the act of 1917 (the present act) with that of 1913 on the subject of the Commission's continuing power, and holds that the latter act did so restrict that power, quoting the court's previous decision in the case of Georgia Casualty Company v. Industrial Accident Commission, 177 Cal. 289, where it was declared that Section 25 (d) of the 1913 act and Section 82 of the same act should be read together and when so read Section 82 (b) operated as a limitation on the more general terms of Section 25 (d) and confined the latter of the re-examination within the 245 weeks to new facts occurring since the original award and not to a reconsideration of the facts upon which the former award was made.

When the 1917 act was framed former Section 82 (b) of the 1913 act was incorporated as Section 65 in the new act, but with an important change. The grant of the continuing jurisdiction was eliminated from Section 65 and subdivision (b) thereof was made to read as follows: "Nothing contained in this section shall, however, be construed to limit the grant of continuing jurisdiction contained in subsection (d) of Section 20 of this act."

The court goes into an extended review as to the meaning and significance of this change in the act, and in that connection reviews the complete history of the legislation on the subject, including both statutory and constitutional provisions, and arrives at the conclusion, "that the language of Section 20 (d) of the act of 1917 . . . was intended thereby to enlarge and extend the continuing jurisdiction of the Commission beyond that which had obtained under the act of 1913."

In considering what may constitute "good cause" authorizing the Commission to retake jurisdiction, the court states: "What constitutes 'good cause' depends largely upon the circumstances of each case. The term is relative . . . Certainly it may be said, so far as the facts in the present case are concerned, that the mistake or inadvertence of the Commission in giving the injured workman, Slate, a rating of 25 per cent permanent disability, when as a matter of law upon the undisputed facts he was entitled to a rating of 100 per cent permanent disability would constitute 'good cause' for the exercise of the continuing jurisdiction of the Commission. In fact, the demands of justice seem to require that the compensation be so increased under the circumstances here shown."

The remainder of this lengthy decision is taken up with a consideration of the further objections raised by the attorneys for the employer and the insurer, but are too technical for a brief resume thereof in non-technical language. To the student and practitioner they are, however, most interesting, as the court reviews the subject-matter as treated in other State compensation acts, and how

far the decision differs from former decisions in compensation cases in this State.

If the result of this decision should be that one-eyed persons be considered a disfavored class of employees by reason thereof, the court admonishes that the remedy therefor does not lie with the courts but the legislature, and adds further as follows:

"The net result of the recognition of the continuing jurisdiction of the Commission over controversies before it for the full period provided by the legislature will make for the final adjustment of such controversies by the tribunal established by the people of the State for that particular purpose and in a manner in harmony with the spirit and purpose of the Workman's Compensation Law."

"THE JAZZ SINGER."

The sensational success of Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer" at the Embassy Theatre has prompted the management to hold the picture a second month. It is now entering the sixth week of its local engagement and the crowds which still attend this talking and singing picture attest to the extreme popularity of both Al Jolson and the Vitaphone.

The story of "The Jazz Singer" is one of simplicity. In brief, it concerns a boy's overpowering love for his mother, for whom he sacrifices his biggest chance to fame, but succeeds later. Al Jolson, as the cantor's son, makes his debut before the camera and delights with the naturalness of his presence.

Through the Vitaphone all the songs and jokes of this inimitable blackface comedian are reproduced with unerring fidelity. Included among the numbers which he sings are "Dirty Hands, Dirty Face," "Toot, Toot, Tootsie," "Mammy," and his latest song hit, composed by himself, entitled "Mother of Mine."

Supporting Jolson in the cast of "The Jazz Singer" are May McAvoy, Warner Oland, Eugenie Besserer and hundreds of other well-known actors. The engagement is limited at the Embassy and all are advised to attend matinees.

HERE'S "PROSPERITY."

Talk of unemployment does not affect stockholders of the General Motors Corporation. In one day this week the value of this stock jumped \$40,000,000 for the 17,400,000 shares outstanding.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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Suits and
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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, appearing March 7th as the first witness before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in the mine strike investigation, pictured the bituminous coal industry as the victim of overproduction and its own haphazard and unscientific methods and as striving desperately to make the business profitable by forcing the miner to accept starvation wages; he names John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Gen. W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Mellon interests as leaders in the war against the union.

Social welfare associations of Philadelphia—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—sent a joint resolution to Mayor Mackey March 6th setting forth that "unemployment in Philadelphia has reached the stage where action must be taken by the city, business organizations and industry itself." The mayor was urged to appoint a citizens' committee on unemployment to consider the situation and devise ways and means of meeting it.

Retention of the United States Marines in Nicaragua to assure a "fair election" there was supported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when it submitted a unanimously unfavorable report to the Senate March 7th on the Heflin resolution to withdraw the Marines immediately.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee March 6th went on record in opposition to any declaration by the United States to outlaw the submarine as an agency of warfare.

Eight workers were suffocated at a mine in Germany March 7th by monoxide gas which streamed into their room from another shaft.

The Senate on March 5 passed without a roll call a resolution offered by Senator Wagner of New York calling on the Secretary of Labor to "investigate and compute the extent of unemployment in the United States and make a report thereon to the Senate."

Powers Hapgood, radical, and his bride, Mary Donovan Hapgood, were arrested March 4th at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on charges of "inciting to riot" when they attempted to hold a meeting of mine workers in defiance of an order by the mayor prohibiting public gatherings while present hostile feeling among mine union factions exists.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1920, admitted March 1st before the Senate oil investigating committee that Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, gave \$260,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

Evidence of cottonseed price manipulation on the part of crushers and refiners in violation of the anti-trust laws or the Federal Trade Commission Act is not apparent, the Federal Trade Commission announced March 5th in submitting to Congress a report of its investigation of the cottonseed industry.

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Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

A NEW DAY.

By William A. Nickson.

A new day will dawn when labor realizes that it must return to fundamental principles. The majority of the workers will rule the nation (and this means those who do mental as well as manual labor) when brains is used to supplant brute force. Labor papers are becoming more educational. That their efforts are producing beneficial results may be found in the statements printed in the Associate Press and United Press newspapers regarding mass production and its corollary—good wages.

Last year an editorial appeared in the Labor Clarion which stressed the value of a daily newspaper which will print news reports which are unbiased. This project will tax the ability of labor to the utmost. But it can be done. The revenues of every local union should combine to float the enterprise, and the daily should be issued on a strictly business basis.

Union label products scientifically advertised would receive the support needed, and fair wages guaranteed. High pressure advertising and salesmanship have served to delude any number of buyers, who pay for commodities manufactured under unfair conditions. The fault does not lie with the seller. Business is business, and a healthy demand for the union label would make the jobbers and retail stores take notice.

A successful daily newspaper need not be unduly partisan. To be known as strictly fair on questions in the public eye would restore the confidence of the reading public. But the workers must give their whole-hearted support if the daily would maintain its prestige. There is no dearth of talent to meet the demand for the type of newspaper desired. The \$25,000 editor would still direct the old-line newspaper, but he would shortly find active competition, and that is the life of a newspaper as well as any other business.

The leading question is: "Will the reading public continue to admit that all they KNOW is what they read in the present-day newspapers?" It is time that people faced about and demand something worth while for their money. Unorganized workers secretly cherish the ideas of union men, but they are leaners. Education in the values of life calls for the best efforts of organized labor, and a liberal newspaper is a university. But it must have undivided support.

FIESTA DE LAS ROSAS.

Santa Clara County's Annual floral event, the Fiesta de las Rosas, or "Festival of the Roses," is to be featured by a grand floral parade made up of more than 80 floats and 20 of California's finest bands and musical units. The date of the parade has been set as Saturday, May 19th, and several committees of San Jose's leading business men have been at work during the past month on the preliminary details.

In addition to the parade the San Jose State Teachers' College is presenting an artistic play based on the popular myth, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," titled "The Piper." More than 250 college students will take part in this outdoor pageant play and it is expected that capacity audi-

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ences will view the performances on the evenings of May 18th and 19th.

A two-day flower show, bringing together the finest blooms of hundreds of varieties of the county's famous flowers, is to be conducted by the Santa Clara Flower Lovers' Club.

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WILL INJUNCTION STOP FARMERS?

Western farmers are organizing co-operatives to market their products. Middle men, commission men and brokers are wrathful at "this menace to private business."

The middle men have organized. They want Congress or the courts to protect their "right to life, liberty and property," as understood by modern interpretations of the Thirteenth Amendment.

In attacking the co-ops., middle men will hardly overlook the efficacious labor injunction, for this latter-day judicial procedure can be applied to farmers just as logically as to workers.

The workers insist that to do business is a personal right, but labor injunction judges have abandoned this age-long concept and hold that business is property and that any interference with same—even the singing of church hymns—can be enjoined.

The United States Supreme Court would establish peonage when business is interfered with. In the Bedford case it ruled that union stone cutters are guilty of contempt of court if they refuse to work on non-union stone.

Justices Brandeis and Holmes said this decision establishes "involuntary servitude."

For two years Illinois electrical workers have been ordered by Federal Judge Wilkerson (of shop men's injunction fame) not to cease working with non-unionists employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. They are in contempt of court and subject to any discipline the court may inflict, if they disobey the injunction.

The United States Supreme Court held in the Duplex and Traux cases that business is property.

The groundwork is thus laid for any property-worshipping judge to class the co-operators as conspirators who would destroy "property."

If a man invests his money in a creamery, for instance, with the understanding that farmers will sell him their products, and the farmers later unite and agree to build their own creamery and withdraw their patronage from the first-named creamery, wherein does this differ from workers who likewise agree, for reasons sufficient to themselves, that they will withdraw their labor or their patronage from a business?

Surely the co-ops. can be enjoined by any consistent labor injunction judge from destroying the "property" of hard-working, tax-paying middle men and commission men.

The personal rights of farmers, of course, is not considered. They may rest their case on the Bill of Rights, but these guarantees are an antique that no up-to-date labor injunction judge considers.

Let no one imagine that this illustration is an idle fancy. If an injunction judge does not take such action against co-ops., it is not because this is illogical from his standpoint, but because he lacks the courage to extend his power at this time.

WHY "PLAY FAVORITES"?

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railroad, together with several subsidiaries, ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the motor bus. The "regulation" would uphold rates, that returns on capital is assured. If the railroads are right, why can't workers secure government aid against the importation of strike-breakers who lessen their income? If modern methods affect the railroads' income and harm stockholders, why can't workers object to labor-displacing machinery that forces them into the army of unemployed? Hair-splitting legalists may draw sharp lines between the two cases, but where do they differ from the standpoint of ethics and morality? If the workers are told, "You can't stop progress," why can't this apply to stockholders who want dividends guaranteed?

BARBERS' UNION ATTACKED

By James C. Shanessy, President.

The next International Union to be made the target of attack by open-shoppers is the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

For several months articles have been printed in a barber trade paper and then published in pamphlet form for general distribution amongst master barbers, attacking the Barbers' International Union and its officers for compelling boss barbers who display the union shop card to sign a union contract calling for a wage guarantee, claiming the work of the barber is "prospective" and not "positive" like that of other trades and callings. This attack of the open-shoppers is disguised as a "benevolent paternalism" by cloaking it with the friendliness of a Newfoundland dog. The writer says, "I am fully in favor of organized labor," and in the same breath turns like a canine with the rabies and says, "Capital and labor are inseparable in the discussion of either. But in this particular instance, that of the barber business, the employer must not be confused with the capitalist, manufacturer or contractor." In other words, such businesses are all "positive," and the barber business is only "prospective." It is only another way of presenting anti-labor propaganda. All business is more or less of a prospective nature and this new subterfuge to destroy the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will not get very far. The workers are wise to the tricks of the enemies of labor and will not stand idly by.

This anti-barbers' union propaganda is entitled, "Why Labor Unions Cannot Generalize the Barber With Other Workers," and a sub-title says, "Barbers' Craft Unlike Other Trades." In the main, it advocates the reduction of the barber's wage to a straight 50 per cent commission on the general taking of the barber at his rule in organized barber shops. The percentage or commission basis as advocated by the open-shoppers would reduce the wages of the journeymen barber about 25 per cent and bring them back to the slavery days of \$16 and \$17 per week for 60 or 70 hours of work, for with the reduction in the wages, it will be necessary to work longer hours with the expectation of taking in an extra dime.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union urgently appeals to all trade unionists to support them in this fight and consistently patronize only barber shops displaying the union shop card of their organization.

To more successfully combat this attack against their organization, the Journeymen Barbers' International Union has launched an intensive organizing campaign throughout their jurisdiction, asking their membership to hold mass meetings and invite non-union journeymen to attend. This membership drive will not only add new members to the local unions, but will intensify the activities and militancy of the old members in organization work.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING. A Simple Manual on Parliamentary Law.

By Paul Blanshard,
Former Secretary, Rochester Labor College.

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy."
—Gladstone.

LESSON IX.

How to Write the Minutes.

The recording secretary of every labor meeting should take down the minutes of that meeting. The minutes include all the motions passed at such a meeting and all the reports submitted. The minutes should be brief and exact in wording so that there cannot be misunderstanding. They should never express the personal opinion of the secretary or any other official: they should be an impartial record of the action taken at a meeting.

It is best for the secretary to make a rough draft of the minutes while business is going on and copy the draft afterwards into the minute book. For this purpose ink should be used and the minutes signed and dated by the secretary. It is important to preserve minutes, since they are accepted as the official record of the organization in case of legal difficulties. Do not include discussion in the minutes; simply record the motions and reports.

Minutes should be recorded as follows:

Minutes of the Meeting of October 21, 1922.

The meeting of Local 287 was called to order by President Lipka. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Finance Committee—

Recommended that the following bills be paid: J. Dodd & Co., for office file, \$75; salaries for week ending October 21st, \$147.00. Report accepted.

Report of the Grievance Committee—

Recommended that Brother J. Spitzbergen be fined \$25 for calling Manager Jones a liar in the presence of an employer. Amendment made that Brother J. Spitzbergen be fined \$50 for this offense. Amendment lost. Original recommendation carried.

Report of Membership Committee—

Recommended that the following workers be admitted to the organization upon payment of the initiation fee: Sam Robbins, Carrie Weinstein and Ethel Coulter.

Amendment made that Sam Robbins be rejected. Amendment to the amendment made that Sam Robbins be required to appear before the membership committee and explain why he acted as a scab in the Kahn-Lang strike. Amendment to the amendment lost. Amendment carried. Original recommendation carried.

Report of Education Committee—

Recommended that the local provide two scholarships of \$5 each for its members in the new Labor College. Carried.

New Business—

Motion made that the local subscribe in a body to the Labor Clarion at the rate of 50 cents a year for each dues-paying member. Carried.

Motion made that our national president be censured for his address before the National Forum Association in New York. Motion lost.

National Organizer Harry Dearborn addressed the meeting on the situation in the coal strike and the Buffalo trolley strike. He brought assurances from the national office that three new national organizers would be sent into this territory before

Christmas to conduct a campaign among unorganized workers.

Motion made that the national office be asked to send organizers here before December 1st. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

A motion may be stricken off the minutes by a three-fourths vote. In such a case, the motion is not mentioned by the secretary when writing his minutes, unless it had already been recorded at a previous meeting. In this case, the secretary repeats the original motion in the minutes and

records the fact that it has been ordered expunged. Motions Which Cannot Be Discussed—

Adjourn.

Close Nominations.

Lay on the Table.

Objection to the Consideration of a Question.

Previous question and all motions limiting debate.

Motions relating to Methods of Voting, as, for example, a motion to have a ballot vote.

CONGRESS HEARS ABOUT COAL.

A Senate coal investigation is under way. Senators have been to the coal fields and there they have seen misery and injustice. Also they have seen the injunction at work. Will Congress do anything about the evils of which it has been and is being informed? It's as much a gamble as a horse race.

If you want Governor Smith for President you must register Now!

In order to vote at the Presidential Primaries on May 1st, all citizens must register before March 31st. ☞ Those who desire to support the sterling Americanism of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, a Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for President may give value and expression to their views *only if registered as Democrats.*

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution, inspired by Thomas Jefferson, the great liberal and patriot, is the platform of Governor Smith.

No matter what your past party affiliation has been—no matter with what party you are now associated in your present registration—you may qualify to support the candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith *only by registering as a Democrat or by changing your registration to the Democratic party on or before but not later than March 31st.*



Alfred E. Smith Candidates for Delegates to the Houston Convention:

SENATOR JAMES D. PHELAN, San Francisco
JUDGE J. J. TRABUCCO, Mariposa
MINOR MOORE, Los Angeles
MILTON BRYAN, Los Angeles
LUCRETIA DEL VALLE GRADY, Berkeley
CECELIA CASSERLY, San Mateo
JUSTUS S. WARDELL, San Francisco
NANCY RAY GUIRE, Colton
WILLIAM MADDOX, Fulton
JOHN F. QUINN, Eureka

JAMES M. ALLEN, Yreka
CHARLES L. CULBERT, Jackson
GEORGE VICE, Sacramento
GEORGE CATTS, Stockton
GERTRUDE ATHERTON, San Francisco
FRANK J. HENNESSEY, San Francisco
T. A. REARDON, San Francisco
ELSIE GREENBAUM, San Francisco
ROBERT M. FITZGERALD, Oakland
JAMES F. PECK, Oakland

DAVID S. EWING, Fresno
GEORGE HAY, Bakersfield
PHILIP G. SHEEHY, San Jose
JUDGE J. A. BARDIN, Salinas
DR. Z. T. MALABY, Pasadena
MARIE A. LARKEY, Glendale
GEORGE R. MARTIN, Los Angeles
GEN. JAMES DONOVAN, Los Angeles
F. W. GREER, Brawley
I. I. IRWIN, San Diego

Alfred E. Smith-for-President Association

Phelan Building, San Francisco

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, March 7, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call all absentees were noted.

The minutes of February 15th were approved as read.

Credentials—From Wood Carvers' Association, for George Schellmann. From Book Binders' Union, for Miss Mabel Ritter. From Web Pressmen's Union, for Charley Solari. From Steam Engineers No. 64, for Lionel S. Walsh. All credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From the Allied Printing Trades Council, stating that the Council sends no delegate to any organization they are affiliated with; filed. From San Francisco Building Trades Council, minutes of meeting; noted and filed. From Union Label Trades Department, on co-operation for a demand for the union label, card and button; noted and filed. From the American Federation of Labor on the Cooper-Hawes bill, giving states the right to control the importation of convict-made products; endorsed and filed.

Report of Committees and Officers—Agitation Committee, no report. Field Secretary Desepte reported on his activities for the past three weeks; same was concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters report that the Superior Hat Co., 530 Valencia street, has refused to go along with the union and their members were out on strike against this firm; that the firm of O'Rourke & Eubanks, another open-shop concern, was giving aid and comfort to this firm; that work in the hat-making industry was not picking up, it is slowing down. Garment Workers report that besides the no sale of union-made shirts here that the Pacific Cotton Goods Co. will discontinue the use of their union label in the making of gowns, smocks and coats for butchers, barbers and waiters; as these are worn mostly by union men, the matter was referred to new business. Cracker Bakers had a special meeting of both locals to discuss the action of the United Grocers, Inc., relative to them advocating to their members the sale of National Biscuit Co. goods; that they have appointed a field committee from their members and will canvass all stores selling these goods; also request the assistance of the Field Secretary in this work; that the Golden Bear Cookie Co. was fully organized. Grocery Clerks report that the Mutual Stores Co. is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of organized labor on both sides of the Bay and the Jenny Wren Stores are also owned by them.

Trustees reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Field Secretary assist the Cracker Bakers in their fight against the National Biscuit Co.; carried. Moved and seconded that a letter be sent to the Butchers', Barbers' and Waiters' Unions requesting their co-operation to have their members wear union-made gowns, smocks and coats; carried.

Ladies' Auxiliary report they had a fine meeting, gained several new members and will assist the Garment Workers in their Buy a Shirt in April drive. Will also help the Cracker Bakers in buying local-made crackers. Requested all delegates to stay after the meeting to play bunco with them.

A special committee was appointed to visit the Butchers' and Milk Wagon Drivers' meetings in behalf of the Garment Workers. The Field Secretary reported he had visited meetings on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Receipts and expenses laid over until next meeting.

Adjournment—Adjourned at 9 p. m. to let the

Ladies' Auxiliary have the hall for their bunco game.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer.

LET US NOT KID OURSELVES.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as an example of business morality, is just about all set to lose his rating. Before a Senate committee he was shocked beyond expression at the action of Col. Stewart, director and chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in refusing to answer questions asked by that same committee. But when Stewart came up for re-election in the Standard of Indiana stockholders' meeting the Rockefeller votes were silent. Which means that the Rockefeller protest before the Senate committee was a lot of blah and the big "we boys" of the high and mighty kingdom of oil are sticking together when it comes right down to brass tacks.

WARNING.

Whereas, Circular letters have been sent out from time to time under seal of dissolved labor unions by certain persons soliciting money contributions from the local unions throughout the United States, for men and women supposed to be afflicted with some sort of a malady that requires expensive medical assistance; and

Whereas, Such circular letters, requesting such money donations, have been sent broadcast from Milwaukee to city central bodies and local unions by some person or persons having possession of the seal of certain dissolved local unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, that it herewith requests all national and international unions to notify their local unions to recognize no circular letters for the solicitation of money donations from any local union from Milwaukee unless the same has the endorsement of the Federated Trades Council, and if such circular letter is received and it does not bear the endorsement of the Federated Trades Council, forward same to the Council.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL,
Frank J. Weber, General Secretary.

PASS LOBBYIST BILL.

The Senate passed a bill introduced by Senator Caraway which will require lobbyists to file both with the Senate and House a monthly account of money expended by them in connection with their work.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1928

The award by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of \$25,000 to Lindbergh for having done more for the promotion of world friendship during 1927 than any other individual was clearly deserved. No one will dispute that this young man did a great deal more than anyone else during the year to put the United States before the world in a better light, and he did it unconsciously and with a remarkable modesty.

If President Coolidge signs the resolution passed by the two houses of Congress, and he most likely will, a splendid monument will be erected in the national capital to the memory of Samuel Gompers, a man who devoted his great talents and his entire lifetime to the struggle for improvement for the common man, the worker the world over, but particularly in the United States. He deserves such a tribute from the nation he loved and labored to promote and improve and whose last words were a prayer for its future welfare.

Every member of a union in San Francisco should be preparing to help the United Garment Workers' Union in making a success of the month of April as "a buy a union label shirt month." That industry is lagging in this city and many members of the union are idle as a consequence, and if the union men and women will do their duty, many of them will be put to work. If anybody is to walk the street in idleness, let it be those who have not sense enough to join the union for their own protection. Buy at least one union label shirt during the month of April, and several if you need them.

Trade unionists should bear in mind that if they desire to be in position to express their preferences at the Presidential Primary, they must register before the close of the present month and that they must designate their party affiliations. It is most important that every member of a union should exercise the right of franchise. Only by so doing can they protect their interests, and if they fail to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them, they justly should have no cause for complaint if their ideas, desires and policies are totally ignored by those elected to office. Register at once and be prepared to do your duty on election day.

MUST BE FAIR DIVISION

Any scheme of things which allows nearly all of the benefits of improved machinery and labor-saving devices to go to one class of people must prove to be harmful to the country in which such tactics are practiced, because a market must be found in which to dispose of the surplus that the producers have not the money to purchase, and the idea that foreign markets can be found perpetually for such products is a myth and should not deceive any intelligent person. Those who talk about disposing of the surplus in foreign markets know the truth, which is that there is a limit to such possibilities, but they hope to reap the profits from such a plan before that limit has been reached. They also know that the very best market they can have is the home market, and they ought to know that they cannot have an active and healthy home market if they take all the benefits of increased per capita production, because if the worker does not get his just share of his increased productivity he cannot purchase his just share of the things he produces, and as production falls off in one field it has its influence upon others and a sort of endless chain proposition is put into effect which makes things constantly worse for all the people. It is, therefore, to the interest of all elements of society to see to it that there is a fair distribution of the products of all industries.

As an indication of what we are driving at, may we not point out that government reports show the increased productivity through improved machinery and scientific methods to be very great. Nearly half as much grain is produced in agriculture, three and a half times as much is produced in mining, and two and three-fourths times as much produced in manufactures, while three times as much output has occurred in railway transportation. With these vast increases in the power of the workers to supply the needs of society, it would seem logical that everybody should be better off. The truth is, however, that this is not the case, because wages of the workers have not gone up equally with their increased power of production, and as a consequence instead of having a widespread distribution of this vastly increased wealth it has been confined to the hands of the few and these have used the surplus to further increase production. The results of this plan of operation are now plainly visible to us in the army of idle men and women we have in every part of the country unable to secure sustaining employment.

While it is true that wages have been increased to some extent and the workers who are steadily employed are somewhat better off than heretofore, the fact remains that the distribution has not been on a fair basis and millions of citizens are reduced to poverty and suffering as a direct consequence of each employer and each industry looking at the situation solely from its own standpoint and hoping to be able to grab the profits at the expense of other individuals and concerns. Intelligent men ought to be able to see that such policies are shortsighted and that in the end they must also be gathered into the torrent they have created and that they will be swept ruthlessly down with the rest. Such a result is inevitable, and even if the desire to be fair to their fellow men is lacking, sound reasoning should prompt them to play the game in an honest and logical fashion. Here is an instance where, in all truth, honesty is the best policy, and it is strange that otherwise intelligent human beings cannot see the folly of their present course, or if they do see it, why they fail to change their tack and head in the direction that would mean better things for all.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Great debate has been under way in the House of Representatives over the Norris bill to amend the Constitution so as to eliminate what are known as lame duck sessions of Congress. This is a joint resolution, but it is the Norris bill, fathered by that grand old fighter who has staved the interests off from many a tid bit and many a big bit. Of course, however, when it comes to eliminating lame duck sessions, grave matters have to be considered. Lame duck sessions, as is well known, are those sessions held after elections, in which defeated members of Congress participate and at times put over things they wouldn't dare put over if they were still facing the electorate. Thus, as it will be seen, lame duck sessions have their uses. Even adversity has its uses for somebody. Many a lame duck member of Congress has gone in for the higher and loftier things in his last gasping days as a legislator; that is, for things higher in the economic scale. He has, in other words, got a better price. He isn't looking forward to re-election!

If the Norris bill is eventually successful, as it will be at a future session, there will be no Congresses in which the lame duck gentry hold forth. When a man is down he will also be out. He will cease to be a legislative asset and generally he will likewise cease to be a political asset. Of course, lame ducks will continue to have the privilege of the floor, as ex-members now have it. He can become a lobbyist, as many defeated members have done in the past and as they are doing at present. But the good old game by which a lame duck delivers his last legislative commodity and takes a reward therefor on some board or commission, or in the so-called diplomatic service, will be ended. Those who are observant will notice that the abolishment of lame ducks is going to be a serious matter. Those of the old school in politics will want to think deeply about how they vote on the issue. They know not when they may achieve a fine case of lameness for themselves, or have it thrust upon them.

Many a lame duck has been made into an ambassador in payment for a debt which may be either a party debt or a debt to some person or force strong in the party. And neither party has had a monopoly upon the uses to which its lame ducks have been put. It has been more a matter resting with the individual conscience than with political affiliation or political faith. In view of the great plentitude of persons, corporations and shadow boxers who are willing to make the time of a lame duck or an ex-Congressman valuable and interesting, the Norris proposal is filled with interest. Those among the lobbyists lately exposed to the scorn of this battling Senator will watch the proceedings with great interest and not a little trepidation. An electrical wizard has just demonstrated a tube with which eggs can be boiled with cold heat transmitted by radio. The Norris bill, for lame ducks, is in about the same general category. It will cook in about the same manner, and with equal effectiveness.

To be sure, there must first be a constitutional amendment and it takes time to bring about such things. Experience with the Eighteenth Amendment has made a great many persons shy of amendments. They will expect a trick somewhere. But we have to learn to take our amendments or let them alone and it is, after all, true that people in the mass are learning more and more how to discriminate between hokum and the genuine article.

WIT AT RANDOM

Saralou, age four, was on her way with her mother to mail a letter to daddy. As they approached the postoffice, Saralou, who carried the letter, ran to put it in the box. Her mother, knowing it was unstamped, called to her young daughter: "Saralou, the letter must be stamped before you mail it, or daddy will never get it."

Saralou looked inquiringly into her mother's eyes. Then without much hesitation, she placed the letter on the sidewalk, and with all the wild enthusiasm of a four-year-old, jumped up and down with both feet upon the letter. Thinking it had been stamped sufficiently, Saralou picked it up and said in most assuring and convincing tones, "Muvver, I stamped it; now daddy will get it, won't he?" —Indianapolis News.

These examples of "howlers" may be added to the collection already published:

"All the world except the United States lies in the 'temperance zone.'"

"The sun never sets on the British Empire because the empire is in the east and the sun sets in the west."

"Finally James II gave birth to a son, so the people turned him off the throne."

"The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to soldiers."

"Queen Elizabeth rode through Coventry with nothing on and Sir Walter Raleigh offered her his cloak"

"Henry VIII was very cruel to Anne Boleyn and ironed her." (The history had said, "He pressed his suit on her.")

"Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives."

"The king wore a scarlet robe trimmed with vermin."

"Wolsey saved his life by dying on the way from York to London."

"After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death."

"The immortal William is a name applied to the former German Emperor."

"Barbarians are things put into bicycle wheels to make them run smoothly."

"A Soviet is a cloth used by waiters in hotels." (A serviette.)

"Polonius was a mythical sausage."

"The masculine of vixen is vicar."—Living Church.

As he passed through a certain dilapidated village in the Balkans with a dilapidated youth for a guide, he saw an old beggar woman sitting at a church door.

"Ivan," said the tourist, who was a great joker, "for every copper you give that old girl I'll give her silver."

"Right," replied the guide, and emptied his pockets. The old woman received seventeen coins, and the tourist, true to his promise, gave her seventeen pieces of silver.

"Now, which of us is the bigger fool," he asked, "you or I?"

"You," said Ivan.

"No," declared the other; "you gave her all you had."

"But," said Ivan, "she's my mother."

"Maude says her husband disgraced her on their honeymoon."

"How?"

"On the steamer she wanted the other passengers to think an ocean trip was an old story to them, but almost as soon as they went on board he pointed to a row of lifebuoys and asked the captain what was the idea of all the extra tires."

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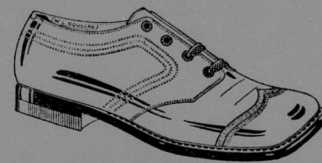
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

Sunday, March 18th, is the date of the monthly meeting of No. 21, and every member is urged to be present. Several matters of importance will be before the meeting and a large attendance is expected.

Due to an error in these columns last week, it was stated that Willis L. Hall of the Chronicle chapel was a candidate for appointment as regent of Stanford University. This should have read University of California. The announcement that Mr. Hall would be glad to accept appointment to the position on the governing body of the State university occasioned much favorable comment, it being conceded by all that Mr. Hall was well qualified for the position. It is also a fact that labor is entitled to and should have representation on the Board of Regents of the State university. Many offers of assistance and assurance of support have been received by Mr. Hall, and that the Labor Clarion is widely read was evidenced by the many calls received from citizens espousing Mr. Hall's candidacy.

The official vote on endorsements of candidates for I. T. U. office issue by Secretary Hays at noon of March 8th, final date for receiving of endorsements, is as follows:

President—Howard, 379; Lynch, 162; Ford, 29.
First Vice-President—Perry, 383; Phillips, 227.
Second Vice-President—Geo. Bentley, 363; Hewson, 250.

Secretary-Treasurer—Hays, 345; Randolph, 272.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—Morrison, 487; Trotter, 346; Robinson, 321; Hayes, 307; Martel, 306; Reilly, 303; Dugan, 255; McCullough, 250; Young, 214; Moore, 158; Hatchett, 56.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Bentley, 307; Lowe, 295.

Trustees, Union Printers Home—Cook, 444; Knell, 325; Lucas, 301; O'Donnell, 255; Buckley, 214; Knock, 206; Angel, 61.

Agent, Union Printers Home—Gwinnup, 329; Johnson, 277.

Board of Auditors—Robinson, 350; McNeil, 266.

Special Election (Final)—Perry, 255; Phillips, 118.

From the Tri-County Labor News it is learned that Fresno Typographical Union on Monday, March 5th, signed a new working agreement with the newspaper publishers of that city. The contract calls for an increase of \$2 per week and was negotiated by C. S. Prosser and M. A. Hamilton for the union. H. P. Melnikow, counselor of the California Typographical Conference, assisted Mr. Prosser and Mr. Hamilton.

H. P. Melnikow, secretary of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, this week filed the brief in the arbitration proceedings to decide the job scale in Fresno. Within a few days the employers will submit their rebuttal, after which the union's sur-rebuttal will be presented and the case will then be in the hands of Judge M. K. Harris for decision.

It has been reported that a joint committee representing Typographical Unions in the lower end of the San Joaquin Valley is promoting a monster picnic to be held at Mooney's Grove in the near future. All printers of the valley will be invited, as well as their families, and printers not members of the Typographical Union will be as welcome as our members. This picnic is to be the beginning of a membership campaign which, it is hoped, will result in the unionizing of every print shop in the San Joaquin Valley. At the last meeting of Fresno Typographical Union the plan was highly praised by President Darrow of the Cali-

fornia Conference of Typographical Unions, D. K. Stauffer of San Francisco and Phillip Johnson, I. T. U. representative, all of whom visited the meeting of Fresno Union.

From the Alameda County Union Labor Record it is learned that Dilse Hopkins has taken over the duty of editing the department known as Typographical Notes. Mr. Hopkins has had much experience in gathering news, serving as editor, manager, office boy, operator, proofreader, etc., and promises many interesting items for readers of the East Bay labor paper.

With only a change of name and address, the following from the Alameda Union Labor Record goes for Typographical Topics: "There is no copyright on this column, and there is no reason why other members of the Typographical Union should not contribute towards its maintenance as a weekly feature of the Clarion. If you have something stored away that would interest other printers, send in your copy and our linotyper will take a chance. The address is 708 Underwood Building and the phone number is Douglas 3178."

Phillip Johnson, I. T. U. representative, returned this week from Santa Ana, where he had gone under instructions of President Howard in an endeavor to adjust a scale difficulty. Mr. Johnson reports that so far no agreement had been reached.

George H. Mires, 68 years old and at one time foreman of the Sacramento Union, passed away last week in Los Angeles. Mr. Mires was for many years a member of the Typographical Union and was well-known throughout the state.

Typographical Topics received a letter from Harry Lindsay, who for the last four or five years has been afflicted with the great white plague, stating that he is now located at Palm Springs, California. Mr. Lindsay expresses greatest appreciation for the assistance given by members of No. 21, and says that his weight has increased eight pounds in the past thirty days; that he is feeling better than at any time since he was stricken. Mr. Lindsay expects to remain at Palm Springs for several months. Harry would be delighted to receive letters from his friends and may be addressed as follows: D. H. Lindsay, Palm Springs, California.

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

One of the most picturesque characters of print-erdom, Wendell Phillips, paid the chapel a visit last week. All old-timers, as well as many of the younger generation of the craft, know or have heard of him. In coming to San Francisco he deviated from his customary orbit. Usually Mr. Phillips travels within a circuit bounded by New Orleans on the south, Kansas City to the north, west to the larger towns of Oklahoma, down through Texas and occasionally veering off into Southern California. Printers will tell you Phillips has perambulated along his chosen route 30 years or more and that as a man of 40 he looked 70, whereas at 70 he now looks but 40.

Eddie Haefer, who crosses the Bay twice daily, says they're going to give the ferryboat Peralta a Scotch name so it won't tip any more.

Upon setting an installment of a News financial serial called "Putting Overalls on Money," Don Stauffer remarked it would be more interesting if the author would show us how to coax money into overalls.

Bill Hammond coughed up for admission to hear an argument between an eminent divine and a scientist on evolution. Now Bill 'lows if men sprung from monkeys, lots of us didn't jump very far.

Commenting adversely on a punk poem that appeared in these columns last week, Pop Piersol claimed that in the days of the vigilantes they hung men for less offenses, upon which Harry Beach suggested in a whisper that Pop ought to know—he was here then.

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UNION MADE
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of March 9, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President R. H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Metal Polishers, Wm. Dusdicker. Lithographers, Adam Vurek, David Noce. Janitors No. 9, T. Shea, vice Peter De Bleeker, deceased. Cemetery Workers, V. T. Muzzy, vice H. Busch. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Watchmen's Union, enclosing \$5 for the striking Miners. From the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters, invitation to attend a public conference to be held on Thursday and Friday, March 15th and 16th, at the St. Francis Hotel; subject to be discussed, "Our Latin-American Policy." From the American Federation of Labor, an appeal for the Miners now on strike in Pennsylvania. From the Daily News, with reference to hearings on the city and county charter.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stove Mounters' Union No. 62, complaint against the Eastern Outfitting Company, relative to it handling unfair stoves, and requesting the Council to assist in adjusting same. Musicians' Union, requesting Council to place the "Orange Grove Cafe" on the unfair list. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Johnson with reference to conditions in the Postoffice. From Electrical Workers No. 151, requesting an increase of \$25 per month for fire alarm operators of the Department of Electricity.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Elevator Operators' Union, application for affiliation with the Council. Organizing Committee will meet next Friday evening at 7:30 sharp.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traug Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

From the Board of Supervisors, copy of proposed ordinance regulating the conduct of parades upon the public streets.

Communication from the Streets Committee of the Board of Supervisors, Andrew J. Gallagher, chairman, requesting the co-operation of the Council in the rigid enforcement of all contracts pending and underway of the charter provisions relative to a minimum wage, eight hours and citizens of the United States, and that preference be given to persons residing in the city one year. On motion the communication was endorsed.

Communication from the Federal Employees, with reference to H. R. 6518, H. R. 492, H. R. 25, relating to amending the salary rates, Classification Act, and an act for the retirement of employees. On motion the request contained in the communication was complied with.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Janitors' Union, for Janitors employed by the State and the Board of Public Works and in the public schools and city institutions. The representatives of the Miners from Oklahoma are leaving the city at the earliest opportunity on account of local conditions. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Shop before 6 p.m.; demand the Clerks' button; Mutual Stores are unfair; are assisting the Garment Workers. Barbers—Look for the union shop card when patronizing barber shops; are assisting the garment workers; donated \$100 to District Council of Carpenters. Cracker Bakers—Held joint meeting with Auxiliary on Tuesday evening, to deal with a condition existing in this city; National Biscuit Company is still unfair. Waiters—Requested delegates to refrain from patronizing malted milk stands and hamburger stands unless they can show the house card of the Culinary Workers. Miscellaneous Employees—Look for union house card when visiting eating houses. Milk Drivers—All malted milk is unfair. Upholsterers—Thanked unionists for support; look for label on all mattresses and overstuffed furniture.

Organizing Committee—Will meet next Friday evening, at 7:30.

Trustees—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to wire to Congressmen Curry and Kahn to vote against the appropriation for the Sea Service Bureau; motion carried.

Moved that the Council endorse H. R. 6518, H. R. 492, H. R. 25, and request the California delegation to appear and urge favorable report from committee; motion carried.

The chair appointed the following committee on Hetch-Hetchy and Municipal Railway Extension: Delegates Rhys, Mull, Ernst, Vandeleur and Johnson.

Receipts—\$546.00. **Expenses**—\$156.00.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Fraternaly submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S. Announcement—Secretaries and members are advised that the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors will hold public hearings on the proposed revision of the city charter at the City Hall. You will be informed from time to time as to the particular dates. Labor is vitally interested and should be represented at these meetings.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,
San Francisco Labor Council.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

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STOVES AND RANGES

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6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Hawley of the cooks, Frederick Stone of the steam shovel men, Reinhold Johnson of the sailors, Clark Caldana of the stage employees, Charles H. Washburn of the painters, Phillip J. Diez of the glass bottle blowers, Wilhelm Ternaben of the Alaska fishermen, Joseph M. Warren of the sheet metal workers, John J. Crane of the sheet metal workers, Rudolph Kreplin of the waiters.

The following delegates were ordered seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Metal Polishers, William Dusdicker; Lithographers, Adam Vurek and David Noce; Janitors, T. Shea; Cemetery Workers, V. T. Muzzy.

The Watchmen's Union has sent in an additional contribution of \$5 for the striking Pennsylvania miners in response to the new appeal of the American Federation of Labor on behalf of these struggling unionists.

The Barbers' Union at its last meeting voted to contribute \$100 to the fund being raised by the District Council of Carpenters to take care of the families of the men sent to jail as a result of the recent strike. Two more were added to the list during the past week.

All unions are advised by the Labor Council to keep an eye on the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which is dealing with the matter of a new city charter, because there are wide possibilities of labor being harmed by some of the proposals pending before the committee. When hearings are held unions should have representatives in attendance to safeguard their interests.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, will be in the city tomorrow on his way to the Petaluma convention of the California State Building Trades Council, which opens in the

Poultry City on Monday morning. Dale is to represent President Green at the meeting and deliver a message of congratulations to the delegates over their success during the past year in their fight against the open shop.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has requested the assistance of the Labor Council in securing an increase in pay for its members employed as fire alarm operators in the Department of Electricity of the city. When the last budget was made up these workers were left out of consideration by the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

The Elevator Operators' Union has made application to the Labor Council for affiliation, and the matter has been referred to the Organizing Committee for consideration and report. The committee will meet this evening in the offices of the Council and the matter will be taken up at 7:30.

Representatives of the Oklahoma Miners' Union, who have been in the city for some time soliciting funds, have left San Francisco and are on their way back home over the southern route, going through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, in which states they will make many stops in the interest of the striking men they represent.

The Labor Council has wired Congressman Curry and Congresswoman Kahn, urging them to put forth their best efforts to defeat an appropriation for the Sea Service Bureau, which is being operated to the harm of the unions of the seafaring men, and it is desired that it be put out of the field entirely as there is no real service it can render.

Friend (visiting hospital patient)—Do you know, old man, that's a swell looking nurse you've got.

Patient—I hadn't noticed.

"Good Lord! I had no idea you were so sick!"

FAVORS FOR BUSINESS.

Omar H. Wright, vice-president Illinois Bankers' Association, suggests that opponents of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill "tell the truth."

"Why the hullabaloo about this bill being a price-fixing measure?" ask the banker. "When our manufacturers see themselves being squeezed they rush to Congress for an increase in the tariff on goods they manufacture, and through their organization and the influence they are able to exercise they usually get, in part at least, what they go after. Any price fixing in that?"

"When the railroads were generally headed for receiverships a few years ago, a showing of the facts and a bringing home to the people of the country as to the situation existing, resulted in the passage of the Esch-Cummings law, permitting the railroads a reasonable return upon their investment. Any price fixing in that?"

"After the banks of this country were floundering in the panic of 1907 with the banking system of the country threatening to cave in, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act, and only recently the big Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago was ordered by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington to reduce its interest rates. Any price fixing in that?"

"It is always fine to be an optimist, but isn't it just a little bit finer to tell the truth?"

MY LITTLE ISLE OF GREEN!

By James A. Power, Long Beach, Cal.

I am going home,
Never more to roam,
From that dear little breen,
Where the colleens gay
Sing all cares away
In my little isle of green!

I've seen palaces grand
In many a land,
Built for a king and a queen,
But no place on earth
Is like the old hearth—
My home in the isle of green!

I've seen many girls,
With bright golden curls
And eyes of an azure sheen,
But that isle so small
Holds the queen of all—
My lass in the isle of green!

I've seen ev'ry place
On the earth's vast space
Wherein Grandeur dwells serene,
But for beauty rare
No land can compare
With my little isle of green!

I am going home,
Never more to roam
From that dear little breen,
Where the colleens gay,
Sing all cares away
In my little isle of green!

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